§80.763 Effective antenna height.

The effective height of the antenna is the vertical distance between the center of the radiating system above the mean sea level and the average terrain elevation.

§80.765 Effective radiated power.

Effective radiated power is used in computing the service area contour. The effective radiated power is derived from the transmitter output power, loss in the transmission system including duplexers, cavities, circulators, switches and filters, and the gain relative to a half-wave dipole of the antenna system.

§80.767 Propagation curve.

The propagation graph, §80.767 Graph 1, must be used in computing the service area contour. The graph provides data for field strengths in dBu for an effective radiated power of 1 kW, over sea water, fresh water or land (smooth earth); transmitting antena heights of 4,800, 3,200, 1,600, 800, 400, 200, and 100 feet; based on a receiving antenna height of 9 meters (30 feet), for the 156–162 MHz band. The use of this is described in this section.

(a) Calculate the effective radiated power of the coast station, Ps in dB referred to 1 kW (dBk), as follows:

$$P_s = Pt + G - L$$

where,

Pt=Transmitter output power in dB referred to 1 kW: Transmitter output power in watts is converted to dBk by Pt=10 [log10 (Power in watts)]−30. Also see §80.761 Graph 1 for a conversion graph.

G=Antenna gain in dB referred to a standard half-wave dipole, in the direction of each plotted radial, and

L=Line losses between the transmitter and the antenna, in dB.

NOTES:

1. To determine field strengths where the distance is known, for effective radiated powers other than 1kW (0 dBk): Enter the graph from the ‘‘statute miles’’ scale at the known distance, read up to intersection with the curve for the antenna height, read left to the ‘‘dBu for 1 kW radiated’’ scale and note the referenced field strength (Fe). The value of the actual field strength (F) in dBu will be F=Fe+Ps where Ps is the effective radiated power calculated above.

2. To determine distance, where the actual field strength is specified, for effective radiated powers other than 0 dBk: The value of the field referenced strength will be Fe=F−Ps in dBu. Enter the graph, from the ‘‘dBu for 1 kW radiated’’ scale at the corrected value of Fe, read right to intersection with the antenna height, read down to ‘‘statute miles’’ scale.

(b) Determine the antenna height. For antenna heights between the heights for which this graph is drawn, use linear interpolation; assume linear height-gain for antennas higher than 4,800 feet.

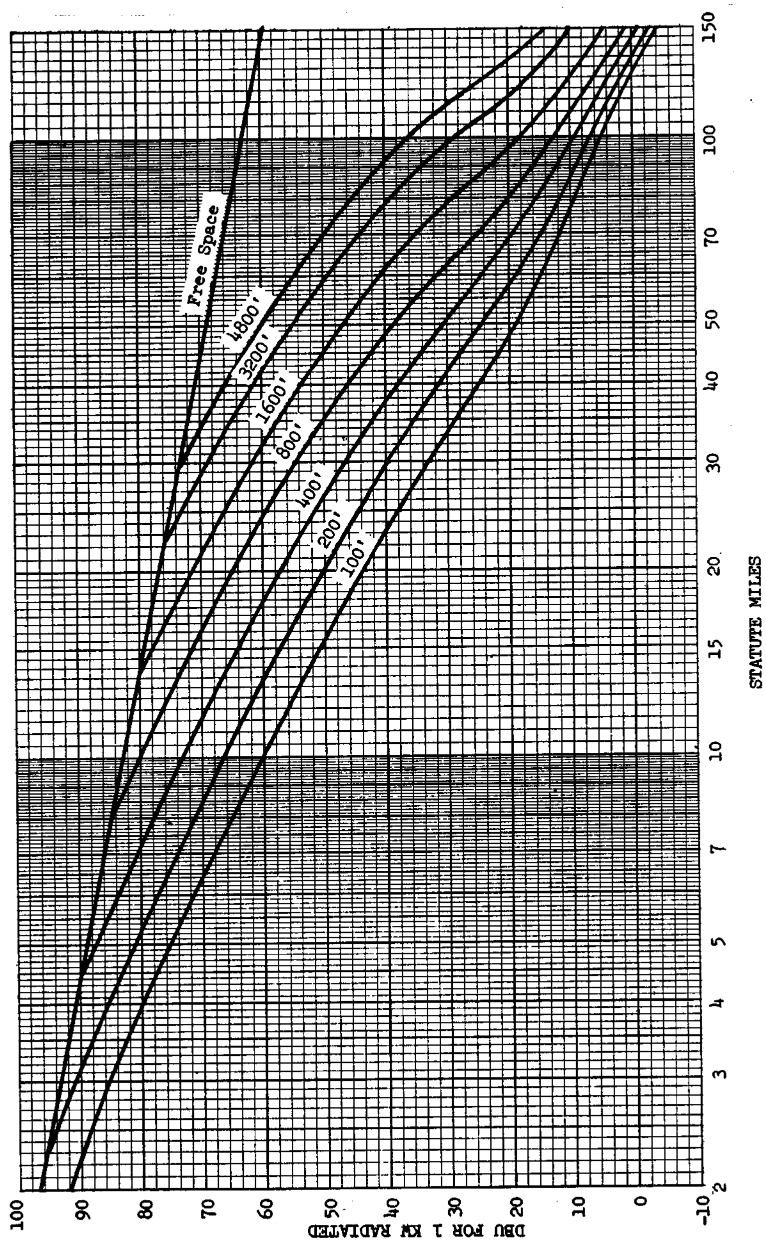
(c) For receiver antenna heights lower than 9 meters (30 feet), assume that the field strength is the same as at 9 meters (30 feet).

(d) Assume that propagation over fresh water or over land is the same as that over sea water.

PROPAGATION CURVES FOR THE VHF MARITIME MOBILE RADIO SERVICE
Seawater, Fresh Water Or Land (Smooth Earth)

Field Strengths, In dB From 1 Microvolt Per Meter (dBu), For An Effective Radiated Power Of 1 KW.

Vessel Antenna Height = 30 Feet.
Coast Antenna Heights: 4800, 3200, 1600, 800, 400, 200 and 100 Feet.



§ 80.769 Shadow loss.

Where the transmission path is obstructed the received signal must be adjusted to include shadow loss. Attenuation due to shadowing must be taken from § 80.769 Graph 1, as follows:

(a) Inspect the map(s) to determine if a hill(s) obstructs an imaginary line of sight (dashed line on illustrative profiles of § 80.769 Graph 1 from the average terrain elevation at the coast station antenna to the water level at the ship location. If average terrain elevation exceeds the actual ground elevation at the antenna site, the latter elevation must be used as the average terrain elevation.

(b) If a hill appears to obstruct the radio path, plot the antenna site elevation, the obstruction elevation and the height of the ship station on rectangular coordinate paper using elevation above mean sea level as the vertical scale and distance in statute miles as the horizontal scale. Then draw a straight line between the antenna and the ship.

(c) If a hill obstructs the imaginary line of sight, determine its height (H) above the imaginary line and its distance (D) from either the coast or ship station, whichever is nearer, as illustrated by examples ''A'' and ''B'' on Graph 1.

(d) Read the shadow loss from this Graph 1 and subtract that loss from the computed received signal.

(e) Where more than one hill obstructs the transmission path, determine the height and position of a single equivalent hill, as illustrated by example ''C'' on this graph. Read the shadow loss from this graph for the equivalent hill.